



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## INCLOSURE.

Office of the municipal alcalde of Santiago de Cuba.

On account of the torrential rain that fell last night the aqueduct has acquired quite a quantity of water, which will permit the distribution of that liquid alternately to the districts of the north and south.

As soon as the rains set in and the quantity of water becomes greater the distribution will be made daily to the whole city, as has been done in normal times.

I publish this for general information.

Santiago de Cuba, May 8, 1903.

The municipal alcalde,

EMILIO BACARDI.

NOTE.—An order of the governor forbids the washing of clothes and bathing in the river from the aqueduct dam to Cristo, and enjoins the removal of certain dams which now operate as obstructions to the current.

## DANISH WEST INDIES.

*Quarantine on account of smallpox.*

Minister Swenson at Copenhagen reported April 6 that a quarantine of fifteen days had been declared on April 3 by the government of the Danish West Indies against vessels arriving from Grenada or the Grenadines, and on April 6 against vessels arriving from San Pedro de Macoris (Santo Domingo), on account of the appearance of smallpox at those two places.

## FRANCE.

*Report from Nantes—Epidemic measles abating—Malignant character of the disease.*

Consul Ridgely reports, May 9, that the epidemic of measles previously reported by him is abating, but that the character of the disease continues to be singularly malignant.

## GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, May 9, as follows:

*Plague.*

*Turkey.*—According to a report made at Constantinople on the 28th of April, there have occurred several deaths from a disease suspected to be plague in Zobeir (Sandjak Amara, Vilajet Bassora).

*Egypt.*—In Port Said a case of plague occurred on the 27th of April in the part of the city inhabited by Europeans.

*British India.*—During the week ended March 28 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 11,628 cases of plague (and 8,859 deaths), of which 1,826 cases (1,583 deaths) occurred in the city of